

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Submission of Substitute Pages:**

Please substitute amended page 2 for original page 2 of the specification. The substitute page contains the changes made in the international application under PCT Article 34 Amendment.

Please replace paragraph the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 19 with the following amended paragraph:

The present invention relates to ~~[[ (6) ]]~~ (7) a method for producing the electromagnetic wave absorber according to the above-described item (3), the method characterized by including the steps of incorporating 1 to 5 percent by weight of curing-treated SiC precursor into a hexagonal ferrite, followed by molding, and conducting sintering.

Please replace paragraph the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 22 with the following amended paragraph:

A Ba ferrite ( $\text{Co}_2\text{Z}$ : Z type) powder was prepared as a raw material by mixing  $\text{BaCo}_3$ ,  $\text{CoO}$ , and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  at a ratio of  $\text{Ba}:\text{Co}:\text{Fe} = 3:2:24$  and conducting sintering at  $1,200^\circ\text{C}$  for 6 hours. The resulting  ~~$\text{BaCo}_2\text{Z}$~~   $\text{Co}_2\text{Z}$  powder was mixed with 1 percent by weight of  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  (Sigma-Aldrich Japan K.K. SAJ analytical reagent grade: purity 90%) and 5 percent by weight of SiC fiber (SiC fiber produced by Nippon Carbon Co., Ltd.). The resulting mixed powder was press-molded into the shape of a pellet to prepare three samples, followed by sintering in the air at  $700^\circ\text{C}$  for 6 hours.

The thicknesses of the three samples were 2.6 mm, 3.1 mm, and 4.0 mm, respectively. In addition, a sample of 3.7 mm in thickness was prepared as a comparative example by sintering a  $\text{Co}_2\text{Z}$  powder alone.

Please replace paragraph the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

~~Fig. 6 shows~~ Fig. 6a – Fig. 6d show the measurement results of the complex magnetic permeability ( $\mu_r$ ) and the complex dielectric constant ( $\epsilon_r$ ) of the sample which had been subjected to the secondary sintering at 1,000°C. It is clear from this that a composite sintered product having the magnetic loss and the dielectric loss in combination was produced.